Amendments to the Specification

[0019] FIG. 2 ~~1A~~ is a detail of the surface of the ink receptive material of FIG. 1.

[0020] ~~FIG. 2 is a view of a lenticular lens~~.

[0029] FIG. 1 ~~1A~~ shows the combination 10 of the ink receptive material, an intermediate layer, and a mounting plate. Thus, combination 10 includes print surface 12 of pliable ink receptive material 14, intermediate layer 16, and mounting or holding block 18. The pliable ink receptive material 14 is preferably vulcanized rubber, but may also be any pliable material that will accept ink from an ink pad, dauber or other ink source and transfer the ink to a second surface, such as paper, when pressed against a second surface, as for example, plastics.

[0031] FIG. 2 ~~1A~~ is a detail of surface 12 of the ink receptive material from area 2 ~~1A~~ of FIG. 1, in enlarged configuration.

[0032] Referring to FIG. 2 ~~1A~~, dimension A is one spaced line of the print transfer surface. Dimension A equals the length of one lenticule cross section in the matching lenticular lens ~~20~~ ~~(see FIG. 2)~~ and represents the viewing length that falls under one lenticule. Dimension B ranges from about 10% of dimension A to about 50% of dimension A. When dimension B is between about 10% and about 50%, lines printed with the print surface are visible under a matching (having the same count of print lines or lenticules per linear per inch) lenticular lens at one viewing angle and invisible at another viewing angle. This provides an image that "flips" from "off" (invisible) to "on" (visible) as the lens and printed composite is rotated along an axis that is parallel with the linear direction of the lens ~~(see FIG. 2)~~. Below about 10%, the ink transfer is insufficient for easy viewing. Above about 50%, the image can be viewed over a wide range of lens rotation and the "flip" effect is lost. The preferred dimension for B is between about 30 and 45% of A.

[0033] ~~Referring to FIG. 2 which shows~~ A lenticular lens ~~20,~~ is characterized by the lens axis of rotation ~~is shown at 22~~, the cross-section length of one lenticule ~~is shown at 24~~, and the lenticule focal distance ~~is shown at 26~~.

[0040] In a third example, a magnesium plate was etched with a lined pattern having a line count of 60 lines per inch to register with a 60 lpi lens sheet. The width of the lines was selected to be about 35% of the dimension "A" in FIG. 2 ~~1A~~. An uncured high pressure laminate on bakelite board was molded with heat and pressure against the magnesium master to create a mold board. Conventional un-vulcanized rubber, as used in the art to make rubber printing stamps, was pressed against the mold board and heated to vulcanize the rubber. The rubber printing plate was then mounted on wood to make a hand held stamp. This stamp had excellent conformability to the surfaces to be printed and excellent ink receptivity but the expected alignment correlation with the 60 lpi lens sheet was not achieved and "flip" images were not achieved. It was determined that the slight 2% shrinkage that occurs in the rubber as it vulcanizes is sufficient to cause misalignment between the resulting print and the selected lens. The process was repeated, taking into account the 2% rubber shrinkage when the lined pattern was etched into the magnesium plate. The rubber stamp made from this plate gave the desired conformability, ink transfer and angular alignment and position registration with the lenticular lens sheet and good flip images were provided. Slight variation in the line count on the stamp compared to the lens still has value for visual effect even though flip images are not possible. In this situation, image lines or bars are created by the interaction of the lens and the print. The visual angle of the bars depends on the degree of angular alignment of the lines of the print and the lens.

Amendments to the Drawing

Please amend former FIGS. 1 and 1A (now 1 and 2) on sheet 1 as shown in the attached replacement sheet 1. A full set of replacement sheets is enclosed as required by the Notice.